GOLD IN CIRCULATION.

teresting Statistics from a Man Who Known What He Is Talking About. In a speech recently made at Chicaco by Mr. Carlisle, the secretary of the nry, he stated that he had "about 5500 000,000 of gold in circulation," and serted that free coinage of silver and thus contract the currency to the extent of "about \$620,000,000. If Mr. Carlisle is correct in his statement as to gold now in circulation in the United States, then the figures sent out by his authority through the bureau of statistics for the treasury department are very misleading and should be corrected.

An examination of the "Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce of the United States," prepared by the bureau of statistics for the treasury department, will show the following

For the five years, from 1868 to 1872, inclusive, our domestic exports excceded our imports of gold coin by the sum of \$123,622,160, and for the five years from 1873 to 1877 the excess of exports over imports of gold coin was \$104,498,116. For the next period of ten years, from 1878 to 1887, inclusive, we gained by the increase of imports over exports of gold coin the sum of \$123,552,279.

Then for the five years from 1888 to 1892, inclusive, our exports exceeded our imports of gold coin by \$25,681,641, and from 1893 to 1895, inclusive, with eight months of the present fiscal year to March 1, we again lost by domestic exports over imports of gold coin the sum of \$115,030,454.

If from the total losses for the term of years beginning with the year 1868 and ending on March 1, 1896, which losses amount to the sum of \$309,477,-998, we take the gains of gold coin made during the same period, which is the sum of \$187,867,755, we will find that during the time named we have lost by export of gold coin the net sum \$181,610,243. The total gold coined at he mints of the United States since 1803 up to March 1, 1896, is the sum of \$586,168,106. Deduct from this sum the amount of \$181,610,243 lost by excess of exports over imports as shown and the remainder will be \$404,557,863, from which amount take \$140,874,515 reported as in the treasury on March 1, 1896, and you get the sum of \$263,683,348 as the amount which should be in socalled circulation, provided no gold coin was lost by export or otherwise previous to 1868.

This sum of \$203,683,248 does not oure anywhere "about \$620,000,000" Mr. Carlisle claims to be in circulation, but is the umount reported by the treasury department to be in circulation March 1, 1896, if we deduct the loss by exports as shown. The amount reported by the treasury department in circulation March 1, 1896, is \$445,-293,594. Take from this the \$181,610,-243 lost to the gold circulation of the United States by the excess of exports wer imports of gold coin since the berinning of the year 1868 and you have he exact sum before arrived at, \$263,-183,243. It may be claimed that Mr. arlisle includes in his Cabout 2630 200,000 of gold in circulation" gold bullion, used often in large commer-sial transactions. Unfortunately for such a claim and for the people of the United States, examination will show that during the same time our exports of gold coin exceeded our imports by \$181,610,243, we sent out of the country over \$100,000,000 of gold bullion in excess of what we imported. There is certainly an error somewhere, for the statement of the secretary and the figares of the treasury department do not "tally by a jugful." In this connection it is well to consider that for only ten of the 28 years given, from 1868 to 1895, inclusive, has the balance of trade been against the United Statesthat is, our exports of domestic merchandise have been greater than our imports for every year but ten of the 28.—James W. Robertson, in Atlanta Constitution.

FROM A MAINE MAN.

Ex-Gov. Garcelon Talks on Free Silver-A Strong Sentiment for It in New En-Ex-Gov. Garcelon, of Maine, was recently in Atlanta, Ga., and to a report-

"There is a strong sentiment for silver among the masses of the people of New England. The papers are mostly wned or controlled by the gold people and the outside world has no opporunity to get at the true condition. The political leaders are to a great exent influenced by the bankers and apitalists. I know from contact with he people how they feel on this quesion. But often the voice of the masses s smothered by adroit politicians for a ime. I have been an observer of poitical affairs for about seventy years now, and never until silver was demonstrized did we hear anything about silver dollars being dishonest. We hear talk of dishonest dollars. That has all sprung up within the last ten years. But is not the silver dollar just as honest as any other? Give silver a chance and the parity will be all right. The commercial ratio and the coinage ratio between gold and silver were nearly the same when silver was surreptitiously demonetized. Silver was not a dishonest dollar in 1873. If either dollar was, it was the gold dol-

"The employment of the two metals side by side gives no financial trouble. Baron Rothschild said that 'whether gold or silver dominates for the time being, it is always true that the two metals concur together in forming the monetary circulation of the world, and it is the general mass of the two metals combined which serves as the measure of the value of things. The suppression of silver would amount to a veritable destruction of value without any compensation.'

"Rothchild's words were prophetic. Values have been destroyed and the producers, and farmers and manufacturers, and the labor which they employ, have had to stand the loss. Our New England manufacturers are being driven out of business because competition is sharp and on the present | He thinks that 90 out of every 100 perbasis margins of profit are so small sons are for the white metal.

that they cannot make interest on their investment. When the volume I redemption money is large, prices re good and the higher prices are, the wider is the margin which constitutes profit, whether labor or the products of labor. Here in the south your manufactures of cotton declare that they are losing money. And yet they were told in the summer and fall of 1892, not four years ago, that if the last vestige of legislation favorable to silver was repealed the country would flourish, business would revive and the distress disappear. But has it disappeared? Has the mechanic's wages been restored to what they were before that 20 or 30 per cent cut? Is that carpenter out there getting as much by 15 to 25 per cent as he received five years ago? Do the railroad shop men get as much by 10 to 20 per cent, as they did five years ago? Do the higher officials get the same pay they used to receive? And which feels it the most, the general m mager or vice president who was receiving \$15,-000 a year salary and had \$1,500 cut off, or the shop worker who got \$960 a year and was cut \$96? Have wages been restored? If not, and if the financial depression is as bad as it was when Mr. Cleveland was contending for unconditional repeal as the savior of the country, why should we believe that a further persistence in the single gold standard will bring a return of good times? The predictions which were made by the gold advocates four

\$2,770,000,000 silver " The stock argument of the gel-

nonometallists is that the more production of silver caused its depoelation. Yet the Tribune whinin the 42 years from 1852 to issued crease in the world's production gold was over \$1,000,000,000 to of the increase in the product of for the same period. The This says truly that the world were much money as now. Nev. there been so many possible world to use money as now has the world done a business as now. Never have the world been so heavily in most as now. Never has there here a time when an unusual call for money would be attended with such seriou results as now. Yet we are confronted with a proposition to deny to con-half the world's stock of money the power to pay debts. The admiproposition is to consider the cityer noney as currency to be redocured in rold. This proposition adds about 4,000,000,000,000 to the amount of currency to be redeemed in gold and takes the same amount from the stock of money surrency may be redeemed with. This calculation presumes that gold memonetallism is extended over the whole commercial world. It will be one or the other. Either gold will be abanloned as the sole money of ultimate redemption or it will become the money of ultimate redemption the world over. -San Francisco Bulletin.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

When It Comes Before the People the Resatt Will Not Fe Doubtful. But when the issue comes before the people, what will be the result? Why should not free silver carry Illinois, Ohio and Indiana? The great majority of the people in those States are agriculturists and industrialists. These classes for the most part believe that the people have a right to say what metals they will receive and use as a medium of exchange. They know that it is admitted by all intelligent observers that more money is needed to stimulate industry and to give employment to idle labor. They believe that silver fills the bill. They see in it the money of the people for the reason that, if restored to its rightful function, it will expand the currency, and in so doing increase the opportunities

and expand the activities of labor. The prophets have fallen down once, and they may do so again. There is not the same assured tone about their utterances now that there was a few months ago. They stammer as they predict. There is a dropping of the eye, and a mantling blush on the cheek, as they read aloud the events of the future, knowing as they do that the past confounds them. There is a marked impediment in the oracle's speech, and the harp is hung upon the weeping willow. - Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Fixing the Price of Gold.

A somewhat eccentric gold paper published in Chicago declares the statement ridiculous that Great Britain fixes the value of gold by enacting that so many pounds, shillings and pence shall be paid for an ounce of gold. The effect of this enactment is that any owner of gold bullion may send his gold to London and get the statute price for it. If this is not fixing the value of gold it would be interesting to know how that value is determined. When a great commercial nation offers to give a certain amount of coin which is good for its face the world over, for a certain amount of gold, the value of the gold is fixed for a period as long as the law stands.—San Francisco

Bulletin. All for Silver. A prominent attorney and politician of Kansas, who recently returned from Nashville, Tenn., said that every one in the south seemed to be for free silver and that they talk nothing else.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, CARSON, NEV., June 9th, 1806. Carrow, Nav., June 9th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN Q. EAMES, by his duly authorized agent. T. J. Ouncern, whose postedlice address is Pieche, Lincoln County, State of Nevada, has made application for a United States Patent for the Poon Man's Prospects claim, embracing the Younatti, the Jig, the Albion, and the Cappen lodes—Consolidated Miching Claims—situated in the Ely Mining Pistrict, Lincoln County, State of Nevada, consisting of fifteen hundred linear feet cach of the Poor Man's Prospect and Younatti lodes, thereon hundred and ten linear feet of the Jig lode, seven hundred linear feet of the Albion lode, and seven hundred and two feet of the Cappen lode, and two hundred feet in width surface ground on each claim as shown on the plat posted on the ground, being Lot No. 57, and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on the in this office with magnetic variation of sixteen degrees east as follows:

Beginning at the identical place of discovery, a pine bost 414 inch, by five feet long, marked U S S Lot 57 Disc, thence morth 76 degrees, 42 minutes east 752 feet to north east end center; thence morth 4 degrees 27 minutes east 105 feet to corner No 1 of location, a 434 inch, five feet long place port marked U S L 57 P 1 for corner No 1, thence south 75 degrees 43 minutes, west 1510,4 feet corner No 2 of location and intersect southesat and line Cache U S Lot No 34 at a point south 1 degrees 77 minutes west 35 feet from post No 18 said claim a pine post xi inch five feet long marked U S L 57 P 2 for corner No 3 tocation, a pine post 434 inch five feet long marked U S L 57 P 3 for corner No 3 bocation, a pine post 434 inch five feet long marked U S L 57 P 3 for corner No 3 manned corner No 3 bocation, a pine post 434 inch five feet long marked U S L 57 P 3 for corner No 3 manned corner No 9 bot No 80 hears south 4 degrees 37 minutes west 1515 feet distant; thence north 75 degrees 48 minutes east 1316,4 feet corner No 4 location identical with corner No 1 Foor Man's Prespect claim, a pine post 434 inch, five feet long marked U S L 57 P 4 for corner No 4; thence north 4 degrees 57 minutes east 210 feet corner No 1 this survey and place of beginning.

POOR MAN'S PROSPECT CLAIM. JIG CLAIM.

POOR MAN'S PROSPECT CLAIM.

were made by the gold advocates four years ago have falled signally. Is not that enough to destroy our faith in their declarations now? The words which Mr. Carlisle uttered when he was denouncing demonetization came true, but the relief which he promised when advocating the contrary policy has never materialized."

WORLD'S STOCK OF MONEY.

A False Argument as to the Cause of the Depreciation of Silver.

The New York Tribune says: "The world never had as much money as it has now. The reason for the increase can be found in some figures Altgeld himself gives. They show that from 1852 to 1873 the total gold production of the world was \$2,176,000,000 money and sold of the world was \$2,176,000,000 money and sold of the sare's argument of the same set \$2,770,000,000 silver."

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The staric argument of the contract of the same set \$2,770,000,000 silver.

YOUNGTED COAIM.

Beginning at the alemtical place of discovery a 4x4 such five foot long prine post marked U.S. L.S. thee, whence a shall x50 feet deep bears sunth 87 degrees 12 minutes cost 124.5 feet distant and a shall 300 feet deep bears sunth 85 degrees 15 minutes west 1315 feet distant; thence north 76 degrees 17 minutes west 1315 feet distant; thence north 76 degrees 17 minutes west 150 feet in northward and center; thence north 13 degrees 17 minutes west 100 feet to corner No. Hocarion and post No.8 this survey, marked also U.S. L.S. P. J. 6c. center No.9; thence nouth 13 degrees 17 minutes east 200 feet to corner No. 4 location a other post 4x4 inch, five feet long, mark d.U.S.L.S. P. J. 10 for corner No.10, the second location identical with corner No.10 Capen caims, a pline post 4x4 inch five feet for corner No.3 location identical with corner No.10 Capen caims, a pline post 4x4 inch five feet long, marked U.S.L.S. P. 11 for corner No.10 capen caims, a pline post 4x4 inch five feet long, marked U.S.L.S. P. 11 for corner No.10 catton which it also corner No.20 the corner No.20 catton which it also corner No.20 capen corner No.20 catton which it also corner No.20 capen corner No.20 catton which it also corner No.20 thence morth 70 degrees 33 minutes cant 1200 feet to post 9.8 this survey and place of beginning.

ALBION CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical place of discovery a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long marked U S I, 57 Disc.; thence south 13 degrees 17 inducts cast 109 feet corner No 6 location, corner No Capen claim and post 12-7 this survey marked also U S I, 57 P 13 for corner No 13 thence south 13 de-Capen claim and post 12-7 this survey marked also U S L 51 P in for corner No 51; thence south 15 degrees 17 minutes east by least enter No 6 location, corner No 6 capen claim and post 12-7 feet, survey marked also U S L 57 P in for corner No 15; thence north 15 degrees 17 minutes west 200 feet to corner No 18 thence north 15 degrees 17 minutes west 200 feet to corner No 19 location and post No 6 this survey marked also U S L 57 P in for corner No 18; thence north 15 degrees 37 minutes west 201 feet to corner No 19 and claim 120 1 feet 1 feet intersect southwest side time Silex Les No 4 st 12 points north 55 degrees 35 minutes west 124 feet from corner No 9 and claim 120 1 feet 1 feets corner No 1 and claim 120 1 feet 1 feets corner No 2 and claim 120 1 feet 1 feets corner No 2 and claim 120 1 feet 1 feets corner No 2 location and intersect line common to 18-drock and Trassure, Let No 55, at a point south 44 degrees 49 minutes west 112. Feet from corner No 4 of end survey, a pine post 444 inch 8xe foot 16 g marked U S L 57 P in for corner No 15; thence south 44 degrees 49 minutes west 112. Feet feet on this line is set a pine point and an an increase of minutes west 112. Feet from corner No 1 for an at this point, and at st 5 feet on this line is set a pine point 44 inch five foot long marked U S L 57 P 19, W C for witness corner to corner No 16; thence south 18 degrees 55 minutes cast 112 9 feet to corner No 16; thence south 18 degrees 55 minutes and 112 9 feet to corner No 5 feet to corner No 16; thence south 18 degrees 55 minutes and 12 9 feet to corner No 16 degrees 35 minutes and 12 9 feet to corner No 16 degrees 35 minutes and 12 9 feet to corner No 16 degrees 35 minutes and 12 9 feet to corner No 16 degrees 35 minutes and 12 9 feet to corner No 16 degrees 35 minutes and 12 9 feet to corner No 16 degrees 36 minutes corner to 2 feet 55 minutes and 12 9 feet to corner No 16 degrees 36 minutes west 40.0 9 feet from corner No 2 of said claim 6416 feet to peak No 10 12-7 of this survey, place of beginning.

C-

CAPEN CLAIM.

Beginning at the bientical place of discovery,

* At their dive foot long pits peet marked U.S.L.

5 Jime, throad borth 10 degrees 17 minutes west
105 Jime, throad borth 10 degrees 17 minutes west
105 Jime, throad borth 10 degrees 17 minutes west
105 Jime, thence south 10 degrees 17 minutes west
105 Jime, thence south 10 degrees 17 minutes cast 250
Jee U. defler No. 1 Jouanion and post No. 11 this
wirely, marked also U.S.L. 57, P. 20 for corner No.
20, honce south 76 degrees 43 minutes west 702
Joul to other No. 1 Jouanion and post No. 11 this
wirely, marked also U.S.L. 57, P. 20 for corner No.
20, honce south 76 degrees 43 minutes west 702
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17 minutes
Wast 100 foot to corner No. 3 Jouanion 11 tersect
containent with them a result, Los No.55, at a point
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outh 41 degrees 49 minutes west 592, I feet from
outh 41 degrees 49 minutes west 592, I feet from
outh 41 degrees 49 minutes west 593, M. 35, 37,
Jouaning I north of Range of case, M. D. J. bears
outh 72 degrees 32 minutes west 598, I seed distant
interce meth 44 degrees 49 minutes wast 593, 2 teet
to post 32-13-12-12-7 the survey, place of beginning
Containing a total area of 15-90 more and 15 minutes and 541 32 feet
to post 33-13-12-7 the survey, place of beginning
Containing a total area of 15-90 more 3 fivided as
follows: Jig chaim 593 acres; Poorman's Prospect
claims, 6,03 acres; Capen daim, 3,04 acres. The
near educinated from this survey is 26 acres in
conflict with U.S. Lot 51 or Poorm of 3-Prospect
claims, 6,03 acres; Capen daim, 3,04 acres. The
near educinated from this survey is 26 acres in
conflict with U.S. Lot 51 or Poorm of 3-Prospect
claims, 6,03 acres; Capen daim, 3,04 acres. The near educinated from this survey is 26 acres. The
near educinated from this survey is 26 acres. The
near educinated from this survey. The survey of the coffice of the Recorder of said Edy Mining Dis
tric.

the office of the Recorder or said 20 states that the treatest known locations are the Cache and Silex, US Lot No 54, on the corresponding the Treasure lode, US Lot 55 on the cultivost.

Any and all persons claimin, siterisely any portion of said Poorman Coessisiated survey No 57, or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at fareks, in the State of Nevada, during the period of publication hereof, or they with behaved by virtue of the provision of the statutes.

O. H. GALLUP, Register.

It is beraby ordered that the foregoing notice of applicant in for patent be published for a period of sixty days than consecutive weeks in the Pioche Workly its come, a weekly new-paper published at Pioche Lincoln County, Nevada. T J. Osb ase, . . . A. GALLUP, Attorney for Applicant, Regis

GEO. S. SAWYER, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law

Office in Lynch's Block, PIOOHE. - NEVADA.

The State of Nevada sends Greeting to D. A. F. Meikle, John Purtscher, Julia McFadden, administratrix of the estate of James McFadden, deceased, J. R. DeLamar and H. A.

Cohen:

You are hereby required to appear in an action commenced against you as defendants, by Patrick Bomber, who sues for himself and others as plaintiff, in the Fourth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, Lincoln County, at the town of Pioche, and answer the complaint therein, which is on file with the Clerk of said Court, within tendays after the service on you of this Summons reclusive of the day of service; if served in said county, or twenty days if served out of said county, but within this district, and in all other cases forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the pray r of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover judgment against you, the said defendants, for the sum of two thousand dollars, damages for your wrongful assertion of title and right to the possession of that portion of the town of DeLamar in said bounty embraced within the surface lines of the pretended Naid Quesen lode mining claim; for a decree of said Court quickling the title of said plaintiff and said others thereto, and that you have no right to the possession of any part thereof, not substin a United States patent thereto, as more fully appears from the complaint of said plaintiff on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to said Court for the reflect demanded in said complaint.

In Testimony Whereof, J. H. J. Goodrich, have become set my hand officially, and addictal District Court of the State of Nevada, Lincoln county.

District Court Summons

In the Fourth Judicial District Court of the State of Nev-da, in and for Uncoin County.

The State of Nevada Sends Greeting to D. A. F. Meikle, John Purtscher, Julia McFadden, administratrix of the estate of James McFadden, de-ceased, J. R. DeLamar and H. A.

You are hereby required to appear in an action commenced against you as defendants by James Neabit, as plantiff, in the Fourth Judicial District Curt of the rise of Nevada Lincoln County, at the town of Pieche, and answer the complaint therein, which is on file with the Clerk of said Court, within ten days after the service on you at this Stummons reschoute of the day of serviced if served in said county, or twenty days if served out of said county, but within this district, and in all other classes forty days, or pudgment by default will be taxon against you, according to the prayer of said complain.

The said action is brought to recover judgment against you, the said detendants, for the sum of two thousand dollars damages for your attempted assertion of a claim to a portion of the Richmond mine acid mining claim, and for a decrees of said Court, decreeing the said plaintiff and his co-ten and, see the decrease of the control of the said portion of the lichmond mining claim, and that you are not estitled to a patent from the Government of the United States to said Naud Queen mining claim, as more fully set terth in the coaplaint of said plaintiff now un file in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

Appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will have your default entered and apply to said Court for the relief demantied hissed complaint of said plaintiff.

In Testimony Whereof, I. H. J. Goodrich, have herening set my hand officially, and affixed the seal of and thord, this 19th day (small) of April, A. D. 1886.

H. J. GOODRICH,

County Clerk and K.-Officio Clerk of the Fourth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, Lincoln County.

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* and CIGARS. *

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Application for Patent. District Court Summons Milford, Pioche and DeLamar



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Notary Public. Office in MASONIC HALL, PIOCHE

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LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH
Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and
for the County of Linsoln, in the matter of the
estate of R. W. Crandall, deceased.

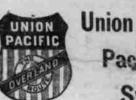
Notice is horsely given that in pursuance of an order
of the above named court, duly made and entered,
the undersigned, the administrator of said estate
will sell at public sanction to the highest bidder for
cash, and subject to confirmation by said court, on
starctay the 18th day of July, A. D. 1806, at 12
o'clock m., at the front door of the Court Home at
Phoche, said county, all the right, title, inferest
and estate of the said R. W. Crandall, deceased, at
the time of his death, and all the right, little and
interest that the said coates has by operation of
law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said R. W. Crandall in and to an
undivided one-half interest in the foult Extension
of the Magnolia mining claim, situated in the
Ferguson rating district, County of Lincoln, State
of Nevada.

Terms and conditions of sale, cash, and deed at
expense of the purchaser.

Public Administrator and

Administrator and

Administrator of
Ploche, Nev., June 20th, 1896.



System Local Time Card in Effect

Sunday, April 5th, 1896. Leave 7.30 p. m. Arrive 8.46 p. m. Leave 9.10 p. m. " 2.00 a. m. Arrive 5.00 a. m. Leave 6.00 a. m. " 5.40 a. m. " 8.00 a. m. " 4.52 p. m. Arrive 9.15 a. m. " 6.100 p. m.

Pagific

Trains leave Sait Lake for Ogden daily at 7:00 and 8:00 a. m. and at 4:00 and 7:00 p. m. Trains between Frisco and Juab run daily, except Sunday, and carry

TOURIST SLEEPERS BETWEEN MIL-FORD AND SALT LAKE.

Two through trains daily from Sait Lake to ail points East, leaving Sait Lake at 7:00 s. m. and 7:00 p. m. D. E. BURLEY, Agent, Milford, Gen'l agt, Passenger Department, S. H. H. CLARK, Salt Lake City, OLIVER W. MINK, E. SLILERY ANDERSON, JOHN W. DOANE.

E. BLEER JOHN W. DOANE, FREDERICK R. COUDERT, Receivers. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. Agent.

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And if within inlety days after the of this notice you, or either of you for tribute your said proportion of such of this notice you, or either of you for tribute your said proportion of such of this notice you, or either of you for tribute your said proportion of such of this notice you, or either of you for tribute your said proportion of such of this notice you, or either of you for tribute your said proportion of such or you for tribute your said proportion of such or you for tribute your said proportion of such or you for tribute your said proportion of such or you for the subscriber under said Sciences.

A.E. HOUSE.

Notice of Forfeiture.

o John Dunkel. His Grantess, Assigns, heirs, executors or administrators, and il persons claiming under, by, from or through

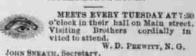
him:
You are hereby notified that the undersigned, co-owner with you in the "Last Chanco" mining claim, situated in the Eldorado Mining District, Lincoln County, Nevada, has performed inc work and made the expenditures on the said mining claim, required by Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United Sates, to hold the said claim for the year 1895, and that the amount due from you on your one-half interest in said claim on account of such expenditures, is the sum of fifty dollars, (\$50.66). of account of such expensioners, is the sum of firty dollars, [\$50.60].

And if within ninety days after the publication of this notice you fall or refuse to contribute your said proportion of such expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscr ber under said section 2324.

Dated February 15th, 1896. E. H. ROSE.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. PIOCHE LODGE NO. 23.



A. O. U W. PIOCHE LODGE NO. 26,

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF Piochs Lodge No. 26, A. O. U. W., are held in Odd Fellow's Hall on Wednesday evening of each week at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Visit ing brothers cordially invited toattend. J. D. CAMPRELL, Recorder.

F. & A. M.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE NO. 18.

MEETS THE FOURTH SATURDAY in each month at Masonic Hall, on Lacour street. All viniting Brothers in good standing are invited to stiend.

JAMES NESBITT, Secretary,

J. D. CAMPBELL. W. M.

THE SALT LAKE

Address, THE TRIBUNE, SAUT LAKS CITY, UTAN